





## HESTER HEPWORTH; OR, WAS SHE A WITCH?

A Tale of Old Salem Village.

By MRS. KATE TANNATT WOODS.

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### CHAPTER XXIII.

GOODY'S STORY.

While Honest Tom was visiting his master and Samuel Jason, they sent out new plans of assistance, we must glance backward and recall the events which transpired in the prison before the good doctor Treborn made his second appearance.

It was the night before the second examination, so graphically described by the old baker, and Madame Hepworth had wearied herself with talking.

"I must tell you these things now," said she, "for we know not what may happen, and at times I feel that my reason is not quite clear by reason of the heat."

"Say no more, dear mistress," exclaimed Goody, "for your words have made the child ill with fear; and that good man Jason will be the other of us say no more fear for Miss Hester, and the medicine he brought has eased your cough. Dry your tears, dear Miss Hester, and let me tell you from this, shall we talk of your cousin Ruth?"

"Her father will die and leave her," sobbed Hester, "and my mother would have me think she is dead. Mother, dear mother, you must be better soon."

"Better sooner than you think, my darling; but the world must be broken that you may not suffer for services done to you, and cease weeping, for your tears add to my pain."

"Then I will not send another, dear mother," but even as she spoke great drops fell on her mother's face.

"Goody," said the sick woman, "it is too dark for reading from the book, and the hours are long if you can, if you will, tell a story while you poor girl sits close beside me, my daughter, for so I have strength and hope."

The girl obeyed, and Goody, with many apologetics, told the pious tale of Lazarus and his friend, and a hard working man in England, and my father was a hard working man, so it chances that quite young I was sent to be maid's maid to a great old dame, and though I had more like friends than maidservant and servant. When my young mistress travelled I went with her, and often she read aloud to improve her voice, and I used to sit beside her, and listen to her pretty songs. We were very happy, and none could be kinder than Miss Mary, but your folks can never rest easy, and after some years the master of the house died, and his wife, Miss Mary herself gave me my wedding gown. We lived at the manor house as before until my lad was born, and then came the trouble, and he left us. So we saw him sail away, and Miss Mary wished him good luck, while I cried and could not see him for tears at last, although my master told me that he would return to have a trial with me. I had only known all then would have looked long and hard at my poor lad. We had good news from him, and when he came again, he only copied me some money and wrote to me. Mary a letter as fine as a gentleman might, asking her to be careful of me, for so soon as the child she had given birth to, he would come to me to come to him where he was staying now, for little home. Then my little lassie was born, and as winsome a child as could wish with brown hair and blue eyes, and I was very fond of her out of her eyes. How good my young mistress was, sitting by me day after day, making pretty gowns for the baby, and painting pictures to hang on the wall, and the like. And when she told me that she had a lover, a young artist, who was in America, and her father would not listen to his suit, for he was a poor boy, and she was a poor girl, she had crooked the nose, saying he was not good enough for her. When she told me this I said I would look for him everywhere, but he was alone, and I sat down on my bed, and the precious child lay on my lap, and I was wondering what I should do next. It was too bad to think, and dizzy with the water; beside, some rough men were jesting about her, and I was afraid. I thought of a Frenchman, a gentleman to talk with the captain, and as she passed me my baby tried to catch her gown. She took me back and smiled, but seeing the tears in my eyes, she said, "Don't cry, we will still hope and pray," replied the captain.

"You praised me but a moment since, cousin; do you trust me now?"

"Yes, I will do whatever my mother wishes or my father directs."

Madame Hepworth tried to touch her daughter's hand and Hester with much difficulty said,

"Daughter!"

"Yes, dear, dear mother."

"My time on earth is short, whatever your goodness may be, the time for my sake."

"You will not, cannot, must not leave me, mother."

"It is so ordered, my darling. I have tried to pray for you, and Goody has been taken from us. Remember her story, and be brave; trust Samuel, and live for my sake and your father's."

"You cannot mean that I should leave you here?"

"Even, that my darling, I am past all help, and out of power to care for you above."

"It was St. John's arm, which supported the girl as she fell prostrate on the floor; his voice which first reached her ears as she struggled back to consciousness.

"Listen to me, cousin," he said, in a half whisper. "The time is short indeed; if I leave you here I may not be able to return again; each visit will bring you with it, and you will be alone, as your father and I may, and arrange, or will you remain here and suffer?"

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FROM NOW UNTIL JAN., '83,

**Boston Weekly Globe.**

TUESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1882.

## HOW TO REMIT, ETC.

**The Weekly Globe** is sent everywhere in the United States and Canada, one year, free of postage, for only \$1 00; 6 copies for only \$5 00.

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Union which he had tried to destroy, he died in the possession of the respect and confidence of every man, be he friend or foe, who came in contact with him.

General Warren died broken-hearted because he failed to get justice from those who publicly wronged him. The men who caused his death are not on trial for their lives, but most of them are boardered at the expense of the people. This is not an example of the ingratitude of republicans, but of the ingratitude of a political party which has wronged power from the people! as his traducers wring the good name from General Warren—by fraud and violence.

## PROHIBITION IN THE WEST.

In many of the Western States the political campaigns have been vigorously inaugurated and are now at a white heat. In Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, the curious spectacle is witnessed of a struggle between the two great political parties over one paramount issue, the temperance question. Much against their will the Republicans in some of these States have been forced to make concessions to the long-ignored Prohibitionists, and have passed some prohibitory laws which have justly aroused the ire of the thousands of foreign-born citizens, notably the Germans. The result is that thousands of Germans and other foreigners who have heretofore voted the Republican ticket will do so no more. The Republicans are deeply chagrined that they have allowed Neal Dow sentiments to lose them so many voters. But the issue has been forced upon them, and now one of the most amusing features of the State campaign is to see the frantic efforts of such reformers (?) as Governor Foster to convince the people that no one but Democrats drink whiskey, and hence Democrats should not be elected to any office, as there would then be no end of free rum. Out that way they call it a "liquor dealers' war," because the liquor dealers are supposed to be working for the success of the Democratic party. What if they are? It has long been proven by statistics that license laws work the most advantageously in promoting temperance. The liquor dealers by helping the Democrats are helping a party which believes in license laws. The average liquor dealer argues that liquor is always in demand and that the traffic should be regulated by proper laws. The people have tried all kinds of laws and found a license law the only one which will keep this evil in check. Moral suasion must be relied upon to reclaim the drunkard.

Since the Oklahoma States ceased to be the organ of the South, no paper has acquired such universal fame as the Messenger, a little Greenback publication in Bangor, which refuses to support Plaisted and draws its sustenance from the funds collected by Jay Abel Hubbell from the washwomen and porters in the employ of the government.

The latest bit of journalistic enterprise which did not come to light until a good while after it was accomplished consisted in a reporter for a Brooklyn paper inducing a condemned criminal to sign an application to the sheriff to be hanged an hour before the specified time. The object of the reporter was gained—he caught an earlier train and got his work in for the afternoon edition.

General McClellan discusses the Egyptian war in a very sensible way in the Century. To be sure, he looks at England's position from a purely military standpoint, without much regard for the equity of the cause. He assumes that Arabi will be speedily subdued; but no one but Democrats drink whiskey, and hence Democrats should not be elected to any office, as there would then be no end of free rum.

When the Republicans pose in a political campaign as men who do not use intoxicating liquors and are pledged to suppress the traffic, it is simply laughable. They would have voters believe that Tom Murphy, who is a Democrat and who lives in an obscure part of a city and occasionally drinks a little ale or whiskey, must be suppressed; that his liquor supply must be cut off, while they, residing in the most fashionable section, giving wine parties, sending money during campaigns into the region where Murphy lives to buy rum for the voters so as to get their votes, and also attending a presidential funeral while in a beastly state of intoxication, must be set up as little gods to direct the welfare of the State and nation.

There is more hypocrisy about this temperance question on the part of Republicans than there is on any other, unless it be religion. If they could get the liquor dealers' votes they would be happy. Indeed, they are all the time trying to get them, and many a so-called temperance Republican in this country has been elected to office by the aid of the liquor shops. If a census was taken of the people who use more or less liquor in this country it would doubtless be found that the politics of these persons were as frequently Republican as they were Democratic. Republican politicians therefore should remember the old adage that people who live in glass houses should not throw stones. As the Republicans are out of campaign issues this year, it is perhaps as well to let them have, their little prohibitory howl without much attempt to point out the absurdity of their position and pretences. The subterfuge is apparent to the Prohibitionists and to all other voters, and the result of the fall elections in the West will undoubtedly emphasize the fact that the party is not only the "Lordy party," but that is has gone to the Lordy or the other fellow.

It is a natural consequence that the South, after all the interference in her affairs by the national government, all the paternal interest that has been manifested in her welfare—though it is possible that some of this did not find expression in a manner exactly that of the affectionate parent—all the meddling that would like to pass itself off for anxious and indulgent coddling, though it was nothing but unwaranted and impudent meddling—it is quite natural that after all this training the South should come to feel helplessly dependent upon the national government. She has been chastised and scolded and legislated for and about, turned this way and that, ordered to do impossible things and relegated to the lowest gulf of infamy because she tried to make the best of existing conditions; then she has been sympathized with and embraced and patted and petted and coddled, and all by that intangible something supposed to exist in Washington which the Indians call the Great Father. After all this it is no wonder that she should be somewhat bewildered, forget her traditions and call upon the general government for more aid.

The strenuous efforts of the Great Father have resulted in minkling her the most helpless and most dependent of his children. And undoubtedly national support of that which is most important should be the pride of the state and the locality to foster will directly result in greater helplessness and dependence. The South can fulfil the promise of development and progress which she is now holding forth only by coming to the realization of her own powers and the full exercise of these. Whatever the other portions of the Union may in justice owe her, she first of all owes to these and to herself self-help and self-development. She desires the intellectual advancement of her people, and if she would unite with this moral progress, steady and sure, and sturdy self-dependence, she will be content to have this advancement or growth from within, the development of her own resources. She may have something of aid from without, but the impulse and the main support must be at the Egyptian lobster, and the Sultan, as owner of the lobster, requested Mr. Gladstone to call off the dog. Mr. Gladstone remarked, "Sic him!" and trouble began. Admiral Seymour opened fire on the fort "to protect the fleet," strangely overlooking the fact that the fleet was provided with means of locomotion, and that safety was to be found in every navigable direction. England was made responsible for the destruction and pillage of Alexandria, and gained nothing, so far, but the implacable hatred of a hitherto friendly people. The weak, nerveless Khedive was captured, and compelled to give the sanction of his pliable authority to the English invasion of Egypt, but his proclamations had no perceptible effect upon Arabi, who contemptuously ignored him and turned the Sultan a front half-lony, half-defiantly independent, awaiting the approval of the Egyptian people. The British dog was barking belligerently at the Egyptian lobster, and the Sultan, as

After much bluster and boasting and not without some uncertainty as to the outcome of this singular piece of business, England has taken upon herself the responsibility of irreversibly inviting Egypt to engage in bloody struggle on Egyptian soil. There is "heavy firing in the direction of Abukir," and "the smoke is so dense that the strongest glasses cannot pierce it." Truly it was a most prophetic eye that could pierce the smoke of battle, lowering in sombre masses over Egypt, and see what germs of change, calamity, national humiliation or national regeneration hang suspended therein. Enough that the cloud is there, big with events. When events it comes is about all we can know of it yet.

English ships of war sailed into the harbor of Alexandria to overawe Egyptian patriots with show of power. Egyptian patriots, declining most insolently to be overawed, began strengthening certain defensive works on shore owned by them. Having anchored just under the guns of these forts, the English admiral shrewdly suspected that he was in a position which might be dangerous under certain circumstances, and accordingly ordered the Egyptians to cease strengthening the defenses of Egypt.

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**HOOD VS. SHERMAN.**

**A Veritable Valley of Death at Peach Tree,**

**Where Two Corps Failed to Walk Over Three Divisions,**

**And the Federal Octopus was Maimed But Not Beaten.**

(Detroit Free Press.)

Johnston was across the Chattahoochee—Sherman was going into camp to draw another long breath. The first week in July had passed, and while Sherman was now almost in sight of Atlanta he felt that the real struggle was yet to come.

A crowd gathered on the street, attracted by the voice of a public speaker. At first it is compact and deeply interested. As you watch it and the minutes go past you see one single person edge off and go his way. The crowd does not miss him. Then another takes his leave—then a third, a fourth and a fifth. You see no diminution—but when the five have been made twenty. Not when the great section of the crowd breaks away that you discover the less.

One who looked down on Sherman's camp could not discern the difference of a single cigar since the camp was opened. And yet attention has been at work every day and every hour. His loss of five here—ten there—fifty yesterday—a hundred to-morrow, has failed to move Seward a month. The total and constant ratio of musketry told on Johnston—not to such an extent, but enough to make him realize that his men were here to stay, out to overturn that terrible iron arm from passive dignity.

When a campaign begins, never ceases—not even when the great armies rest in camp. A thousand miles away out in the morning—900 return at night. Five hundred infantry are detailed for picket duty.

old Gary had to change the position of every brigade to his great regret. This front of course, he said, is to remember Hood's errors and men never displayed a greater recklessness of life. In pushing in on Gary's flank they found themselves confronted and dangled by a sharp point. And again, when the rebels were obliged to let go and fall back, Williams' division had been coming up during the fight, and arrived in time to assist in the reverse. Hood's forces had been driven back, and now, against Newton's, Ward's, Gary's and Williams' divisions alone, and the result was a severe repulse. He had planned to catch the Federals in the rear, and had done so, but found himself in great shape to receive his attack. He had planned for his right to sweep over everything and come down on the Federal flank and double Thomas up. That right was advanced, halted, a few rounds and then taken cover and

waited for the left and centre to fight it out.

Hood himself declares that many of the troops on the right could not be made to charge the light earthworks found in their front, and when brought into line lay flat on the ground to escape the Federal fire. Had the Confederate soldier turned coward all of a sudden, or was it because he had fought and retreated until he had come to realize that defeat was his, no matter how well he fought?

One of the highways running north from Atlanta passes Bethel Church, and between the two is a small farm on which Hood's battle-line of that day is to be seen. The first week in July had passed, and while Sherman was now almost in sight of Atlanta he felt that the real struggle was yet to come.

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voice of a public speaker. At first it is compact and deeply interested. As you watch it and the minutes go past you see one single person edge off and go his way. The crowd does not miss him. Then another takes his leave—then a third, a fourth and a fifth. You see no diminution—but when the five have been made twenty. Not when the great section of the crowd breaks away that you discover the less.

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**Where the Slaughter was Greatest on That Day.**

To the left of the mill is a strip of clearing. As the advancing Confederates struck this they were under the full play of grape and canister from the batteries beyond, and were subjected to a constant rain of shot and shell. The result was a massacre. Both Federals and Confederates agreed that the sight was appalling, even to men used to the horrible sights of war.

The battle of Peach Tree, it was the rest of a feverish patient. To reach Atlanta he must carry its defences or starve its defenders.

He was ill, as he was ill. His army went west out to destroy railroads, his infantry kept Johnston in a state of anxiety, and his plan as a whole was nearing perfection as he seemed to retell it.

Every rod of Johnston's position along the Chattahoochee can be plainly traced today. Even the protection thrown up for the skirmish line can be seen, and men may walk over them without hardly more than a creek in spots, and yet it held one army at bay and protected another. A mob rushed at a hill—over a river—at a brick wall. An army held it, and when it was over, the next—suspects—retreats—advances—pauses at obstructions which a school-boy would laugh to scorn. What a mob would carry with a rush as soon as it was over, and dash through the smoke capture with a dash and a burr—an army will pause to say and mind and bombard. It is not that a commander fears his safety of life, but because he loves his men, and when it gets out of them it is a gigantic locomotive off the rails. On the 4th of July Johnston was across the Chattahoochee and at bay. On the 17th Sherman crossed most of his men. The Federal

army had crossed out of the way.

**Reached Out Two of Its Terrible Arms**

in this time, while its horrible bark dead broke in the centre. War may go on forever, but the commander who can hold the enemy's centre with firm grip on its flank and bring the largest force can write the word "Victory" on his banner before a move is made. When Johnston had been beaten he had extended until a rush at any point would have broken through, he still held a double line of battle on his front. That settled the question of battle, and when it was over, the next—suspects—retreats—advances—pauses at obstructions which a school-boy would laugh to scorn. What a mob would carry with a rush as soon as it was over, and dash through the smoke capture with a dash and a burr—an army will pause to say and mind and bombard. It is not that a commander fears his safety of life, but because he loves his men, and when it gets out of them it is a gigantic locomotive off the rails. On the 4th of July Johnston was across the Chattahoochee and at bay. On the 17th Sherman crossed most of his men. The Federal

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**How the Mormon and His Family Go to View the Elephant.**

You may talk about gala days and fun all you like, to say the Laramie Boomerang, but you don't know much about it till you have seen the circus in a Mormon town. When old John Robinson's only and supremely isolated world-renowned and universe-defying congress of pinked ronies and mealy hyenas struck Ogden, nobody seemed to know how it happened, but the whole of northern Utah was affected by the news, and the towns and hamlets were in an uproar. The Mormons, too, were in an uproar, but it did not set the city of Atlanta. In approaching the city from the north, Sherman must not only swing his wing across the Chattahoochee but swing his body around, and when he comes through Raynes, Poplar and Swanton, and stretching across his front was Peach Tree creek. The stream itself is dry except in time of flood, and the water is for several miles through the arid landscape of a army defending that of an army.

On the night of the 17th, a mile from Richmondbury, he had a new command given him, and he was ordered to march to Peach Tree creek when he was to follow after a new policy.

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## THE WORLD AT SEA.

Antiquity of Shipbuilding and Navigation.

## The Lighthouse Department and Marine Hospital

## And Revenue Service in the United States—Facts and Figures.

The date of maritime enterprises commenced with the Phoenicians between the years 1700 and 1100 B. C. The far-famed city of Sion was the center from which their expeditions were sent forth. The Phoenicians are reported to be the specific object of these crusades, but it appears that they traded with Cyprus and Rhodes, then with Greece, Gaul, and the coast of Spain upon the Mediterranean. About 1250, B. C., their ships ventured cautiously beyond the Straits of Gibraltar. Tyre was a flourishing mart 600 B. C., and among articles dealt in were the fir trees of Senir, the cedar of Lebanon, the oaks of Bashan, the ivory of the Indies, the linen of Egypt, and the purple of the Isles of Elishah. Homer asserts that at the Trojan war, 1194 B. C., the Phoenicians furnished the belligerents with many articles of clothing and linens, and we are told by Aristotle that the ships brought gold to Solomon from Ophir in 1000 B. C.

The number of Egyptian ships gives us more exact representations as to what their ships looked like than any other source. One monument, 2800, 2000 B. C., represents a vessel piling forty ears, which was probably 100 feet long. It had a double mast, two of three spars, and a large square sail bent to a yard and managed by sheets and braces. There is no mention of the first wreck in marine history. The grounding of the ark on Mount Ararat can scarcely be construed into a disaster.

Among the ancients shipwrecked persons and vessels were selected and privileged persons, and at the end of the Roman empire many laws were enacted for the better protection of persons and property. During the middle ages the custom again prevailed of sending out to sea the unfortunate cast ashore by the waves, and destroying the ships, continued until 1680 in the north of Europe. Early English laws gave rights to the owners of ships, and to the cargo. If any goods, if identified, were returned to the owners. During the reign of Queen Anne magistrates were compelled to summon people to assist in saving wrecks, and the same law and the same coastguard and life-saving service have been vast strides in aid of humanity on the coast of England, in the United States.

**The Massachusetts Humane Society** erected huts in 1789 on some of the most desolate and dangerous points of the State, and the first life-boat station was established by this society at Cohasset in 1797.

The number of wrecks each year is very great, despite all precautions taken by the mariner. From 1793 to 1829 there were annually lost 577 vessels of the English mercantile navy. About 13,000 lives were reported as lost, and 10,000 less to that nation. The British Royal Life Saving Service publishes full statistics for the United States. In 1877-78 there were 79 vessels of all classes, 1,000 men, 1,000 women, 100 collisions; 150 from other causes; 432 damaged; 598 lives were lost; the value of the vessels was \$61,000,000, or about \$12,000,000 was lost. Now, there are 1,000 vessels, and the average amount of months on our coast, and the most wrecks then occur.

In 1823 revenue cutters were engaged cruising on the coast for the purpose of removing distressed vessels, and on December 22, 1837, the president issued orders for the yearly performance of the cutter service. The revenue cutters now form an important corps for the protection of the public in the humane service of assisting vessels in distress, cruise thousands of miles, and the value of property saved amounts up into the millions. It is the revenue cutter service, the coastguard and life-saving service, ably administered and conducted, and has won for itself, by deeds accomplished, the praise and gratitude of men in all grades of society, and the thanks of the Revenue and Marine Service answers to England's coast-guard system.

Immense strides and improvements have been made in the lighthouse establishment of this great republic. The first lighthouse was built on Little Brewster Island, Boston harbor, in 1715-16, and at the expense of the general treasury of the United States. The lighthouses have an outlay of \$23,855 17s. 8d., and was supported by an impost of 1d. per ton inward and 1d. per ton outward on all foreign vessels except coasters, and payable to the collector of customs at Boston. Other lights were erected, so that in 1789 there were twenty-five lights under the management of the secretary of the treasury, who turned the active control of the lighthouses over to the coastguard in 1852. The lighthouse board was established, under whose control the system passed. In 1845 the light-houses were placed under the charge of the revenue marine bureau, and among the chief services rendered by the officers of the service was the inspection and supply of lighthouses and buoys, under the general direction of the coastguard, and the coastguard board is composed of nine members, three officers of the corps of engineers of the army, and three civilians. On July 1, 1850,

**The Lighthouse Establishment** had in position 47 first order lights, 26 of the second, 10 of the third, 10 of the fourth, 10 of the third-and-a-half order, 204 of the fourth, 288 of the fifth and sixth order, 24 lanterns, 100 lamps, 119 state-lights, 31 lightships, 57 fog signals, 25 automatic whistling buoys, numerous brass daymarks or monuments, and 3116 other buoys. The salaries of keepers average \$600 each, and the cost of maintenance for one year is about \$2,019,000. The establishment is entirely supported by the general government, without making any charge in the way of light dues against vessels.

One of the most important features connected with the commercial marine interests in intercourse with the various nations of the earth is the health of the seafarers, as "quarantine." The necessity of strict quarantine, first introduced by the ancients, although not fully understood, was the cause of the isolation of lepers. In the middle ages it was chiefly enforced against the plague, which for centuries had been the scourge of the old world. In former years the term of duration of the disease in an infected port was forty days, but now the duration and rules pertaining to the service is regulated by the several State revenue boards, and the cost of maintaining the service is about \$100,000, and in 1443 a digest of quarantine laws and a health commission was soon after established, Lazaretto, derived from Lazarus, the patron saint of lepers, who was the name of the principal route of commerce and travel on the shores of the Mediterranean. It may be described as an isolated establishment, generally walled and surrounded with contagious diseases. A ship sailing from one port to another is furnished by the port authorities with a medical officer, a bill of health. If food is required a health bill; if there is disease on board it is termed a foul bill. Fine and imprisonment are the usual penalties for evading or breaking the laws of quarantine, and in France, under certain circumstances, the punishment may be death. In the case of a man-of-war sailing from a port where there is a鼠疫 (plague) the crew is generally fumigated and disinfected, and the declaration of the commander and the medical officer is usually accepted as authority as regards the state of the crew. In this country all vessels arriving from foreign ports at any season of the year must be fumigated and disinfected by health officers. A vessel and her passengers have leave to communicate freely with the shore side, is said to have received a certificate of quarantine, and in fact this country was the first to introduce the practice.

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**IN LOVE WITH HER SON-IN-LAW.**

Rude Disenchantment of a Jersey Woman—A Story in Which a Young Violinist Figured.

ATLANTIC CITY, August 18.—Benjamin Fader, a violinist in Hissler's orchestra, Philadelphia, is the object of a rather sensational story, in which figures an indignant mother-in-law, his aunt, Mrs. Bressler, the widow of a wealthy dealer of New York. Fader was born in Bremen, Germany, and at the age of 18, and in 1443 had a digest of quarantine laws and a health commission was soon after established, Lazaretto, derived from Lazarus, the patron saint of lepers, who was the name of the principal route of commerce and travel on the shores of the Mediterranean. It may be described as an isolated establishment, generally walled and surrounded with contagious diseases. A ship sailing from one port to another is furnished by the port authorities with a medical officer, a bill of health. If food is required a health bill; if there is disease on board it is termed a foul bill. Fine and imprisonment are the usual penalties for evading or breaking the laws of quarantine.

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**Haines' Little Game.**

A gentleman in this city has undoubtedly crossed the secret of the innumerable postal cards asking information about persons who have died, or for whom a funeral is to be held, and sick seamen was passed by Congress, after the subject had been before that body several times. Haines' little game was first contrived in the summer of nearly thirty years previous to the establishment of the service. The first naval station exclusively for invalids was the hospital ship "Hospitale" at Greenwich, commanded by Charles Haines, and completed by Queen Mary, "as a retreat for seamen disabled in the service of their country." In 1780 the Commonwealth of Virginia taxed all seamen and sailors in its service sum of nine dollars per month, and the naval officers were

## A STATESMAN GONE.

## Death of Senator Hill at His Home in Georgia.

## The Terrible Sufferings Attending His Last Illness.

## His Career During the War and in the United States Senate.

ATLANTA, Ga., August 20.—Senator Hill grew rapidly worse after midnight, and peacefully expired at 6:15 Monday morning. For several hours before his death it was evident that the end was near. Soon after daybreak his family was summoned to his bedside, and there were present at his death the following persons: Mrs. Hill, his wife; B. H. Hill, Jr., and his wife; Dr. P. Ridley and his wife, Senator Hill's daughter; Charles D. Hill, his son; two nephews of the senator, and Dr. Wright, the attending surgeon. Four hours before the senator died he made a sign for the surgeon to inject morphine, which he was administered. He appeared to be awake and conscious several times, but could not speak. At 6:15 he was apparently awake, when he gently closed his eyes and died without even a tremor.

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**EGYPTIAN WAR GOSSIP.**

Nations Liable to be Involved  
Besides England.

How the English are Being Bamboozled by the Porte.

Ismailiya and Zagazig as the Scene  
of Future Action.

A war in Egypt, to be undertaken by European  
troops, whether the Turks go or not, is now inevitable, writes the Constantinople correspondent of the New York Sun. The news is given by what European troops are most likely to be what the French are most likely to be, afraid lest by the British force of war, they will be compelled to make a stand against him. Turkey would produce a confederation which would spread from Tunis and Algeria. Tripoli would certainly rise, and from the shores of the Atlantic in Morocco to the Persian gulf the Arabs of the desert would be in active campaign. Moreover, Arabi has assured the French government that so long as they do not take part against him the Suez canal will be respected, and in M. de Lesseps' words, "Arabi is no longer a man to be reckoned with." There is no such foundation for believing in the existence of serious Russian intrigues in connection with the Egyptian question. Whether the English are in favor of non-intervention by the French. Still it will be difficult for that nation to stand on one side and all the fighting done in Egypt by the English and Americans be not in their favor. The English would gladly see a French army occupying Egypt, as it would leave him free to carry out his policy in Europe. Another power whose intervention has been suggested at the conference is that of Italy. The participation of the Italian fleet in the war would be more likely to lead to the final downfall of Turkey than to its revival. It would be possible, under the auspices of the present cabinet, in fact, of the possible dangers of a great power, to make a stand against England, which Russia should lead to the fulfillment of her ambition in regard to the Bosphorus as a set-off to the permanent occupancy of Egypt by the troops of Her Majesty the Queen.

**WHAT GENERAL STONE'S SAYING.**  
About the Bombardment of Alexandria—Where Seymour Was at Fault.

ALEXANDRIA, August 15.—General Stone, who is chief of staff of the Egyptian army, was with the Khedive at Ramleh during the bombardment of Alexandria. He says that after the forts had been silenced, "had the British fleet had with it a small force of soldiers, Alexandria might then have been occupied without difficulty." The English were to be blamed for the want of foresight in the operations only with the approval of Germany. There is another power which is also extremely anxious to participate in military operations in Egypt, and that is France. The young and ambitious flushed with the success of her last territorial acquisition of Thessaly, longing for an excuse to invade Egypt, to visit the insurrectionary Greeks, and to assert their rights in Egypt, where she has a large population of Greek subjects who have been the numerous victims of assassination, and furnish a strong party to be used in the operations only with the approval of Germany. The French are making every effort to get into Egypt, and are, as far as I can learn, encouraging her to a similar course of action now. The only obstacle is the intense animosity which exists between Italy and France, and the conduct of the latter toward Turkey. It would be difficult for French and Italian troops to fight side by side with any cordiality in any part of Africa. Yet, if there were to be a general war, it would be natural for the English to take part with the allies against Russia, and aid the foundations of her subsequent independence. Mr. Gladstone, although he has since belied much of what he said in opposition to the late Conservative government, has never ceased to be a decided friend to Russia. We must not forget that the English government is not actuated by those hostile sentiments toward Russia which were supposed to be natural to the English people. It is natural for a French army occupying Egypt, as it would leave him free to carry out his policy in Europe. Another power whose intervention has been suggested at the conference is that of Italy. The participation of the Italian fleet in the war would be more likely to lead to the final downfall of Turkey than to its revival. It would be possible, under the auspices of the present cabinet, in fact, of the possible dangers of a great power, to make a stand against England, which Russia should lead to the fulfillment of her ambition in regard to the Bosphorus as a set-off to the permanent occupancy of Egypt by the troops of Her Majesty the Queen.

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**LAMBOOZLED BY THE PORTE.**

Lord Dufferin and the British Government—Turkey Has a Satisfactory Understanding with Russia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 18.—It is reported from semi-official sources that the Sultan has concluded to refuse all association with England on the Egyptian question. The Porte will not only refuse to declare Arabi a rebel and refuse to send British troops to Egypt, but in accord with British troops in Egypt, will, it is reported, send a large Turkish army at once into Egypt to set independently of Greece, Egypt, and the rest, to be a check to British occupation. The long series of delays and evasions with which the Porte has met all the proposals made by England, and the secret negotiations which have been along described by THE GLOBE correspondent as tricks of Oriental diplomacy resorted to for the purpose of securing time to conclude certain secret arrangements, are now exposed. In opposite of what Lord Dufferin was seeking, Your correspondent insisted that Lord Dufferin was being played upon by the Porte, and intimated that the Porte was not sincere in his attitude. Lord Dufferin was enthusiastically assuring his government that the Porte was about to declare Arabi a rebel, that the Porte had consented to do so, and that the Porte had reluctantly written the proclamation declaring Arabi a rebel; that the Porte would sign the Anglo-Turkish military convention, and so on, your correspondent knew well enough that the Porte meant never to do any of these things and always said so. Now it is the common understanding here that the Porte has finally reached a conclusion with the Porte, and that is so perfectly satisfactory to Turkey that the Porte's strength enough now to let Lord Dufferin know just how a fool the English are playing with it. It is reported that Lord Dufferin has officially informed the home office that the Porte will in the future rely on Russian support for Turkey's independent attitude in Egypt.

**THE BASE OF OPERATIONS.**

Why the Country Between Ismailiya and Zagazig was Chosen as the Scene of Future Action.

ALEXANDRIA, August 18.—Prisoners from the native army report that Arabi has 12,000 regular soldiers and 4000 Bedouins strongly entrenched at Kafet-Dauar. The governor of Ismailiya, who has deserted his office and took refuge aboard an English ship, advises General Wooley that it will be impossible to attack him with a strong force, as the Ismailiya is situated in a position of great strength, and that the best way to capture him is to blockade him in Ismailiya. The two fortresses of Makarsa and Tel el-Kheir are both strongly fortified—the former with 9000 and the latter with 10,000 men. It is reported that the British forces in Ismailiya will be promptly checked by the forces at the two points named, both of which can be readily used for that purpose. It is evident that the country between Ismailiya and Zagazig has been chosen as a field for future operations, and the fact that a decisive battle will be fought there that decision has been recently arrived at by both governments and so convinced is it of that that the materials for constructing a first-class railway from Ismailiya to the interior are along the line of the Suez canal on the way. The first shipload having sailed from England on the 7th inst., the change of operations from the Mediterranean to the Suez canal was the only course that could be adopted with any prospect of success. The country in the direction of Alexandria being entirely in the control of the movements of a foreign army, the country being intersected by canals, lakes, bays and inlets as to render campaigning difficult and hazardous.

**LAKE MARYUT.**

Which is Destined to Play a Conspicuous Part in Egyptian Operations.

The marshy Lake Maryut, or Mareotic, to which reference is so frequently made in the current war news, lies to the south of Alexandria, and extends along the coast line a distance of about forty miles, separated from the Mediterranean by a strip of land, and with a width varying from a mile to two miles. It was originally fresh water, and was connected with the Nile by means of a canal, the remains of which exist, and are known as the Tura-Ber. The lake was about forty miles long. This connection with the Nile had been for a long time destroyed, so that the lake has dried up, and a large portion of the ground has become a salt marsh, the level of the sea rising to the surface. The salt water has been used for irrigating the land, and the ground has remained barren ever since. The opening was stopped afterwards, but the salt has so impregnated everything that the waters of the Mareotic remain salt. No water has been let in, but as there is no outlet, it cannot carry off the saline element, and it remains a dangerous condition.

**ROMAN VOLUNTEERS**

Being Called to Fight Under Arabi for Egyptian Independence.

ROME, August 17.—Volunteers are being enlisted for the cause of Egyptian independence. When sufficiently numerous they will join Arabi Pasha. The government would not agree to see young men whose presence and whose ardor are more a danger than a benefit leaving the country.

**GENERAL**

The Italian Press Suspicion of England.

ROME, August 15.—The Italian press has again, unhampered in lauditing Signor Manzini's policy and regard the acceptance of his proposal for the protection of the Suez canal by the German, Austrian, Russian and consuls by the French delegates as an attempt to gain diplomatic success. The Poles, however, obtrusively signified that Signor Manzini had better procure at the conference a European mandate than a general one, and that the English were their enemies instead of friends, it would be better to let them remain in Italy. The conference will continue to look on as before, while England will provide for her own interests in Egypt without giving further thought to Italy.

**THE BEAR TO INVADE ASIA MINOR AND THE CAUCASUS.**

London, August 18.—A despatch to the Times from St. Petersburg says: "It is believed at Erzurum, that the Bear is about to occupy the whole of Asia Minor and the Caucasus, and the ground has remained barren ever since the opening was stopped afterwards, but the salt has so impregnated everything that the waters of the Mareotic remain salt. No water has been let in, but as there is no outlet, it cannot carry off the saline element, and it remains a dangerous condition.

Macdonald Gets \$127,000 in Court.

MONTREAL, August 16.—An arbitrator's decision, in the suit of Duncan Macdonald against the London Times for \$127,000 damages for libel, was given yesterday. The court held that the judgment for \$127,000 damages for compelling him to give up a rail way built by him from Montreal to Ottawa when he failed to complete his contract. The original claim was for \$1,000,000, and the arbitrator reduced the amount against the plaintiff, awarded him \$100,000. The matter will be taken back to court. Macdonald was paid \$800,000 cash over and above his contract price before he surrendered the line.

Spain Stepping to the Front.

Madrid, August 15.—Notwithstanding the reticence displayed in official quarters, it is believed that the German government is in favor of the claims put forward by Spain to take part in the conference at Constantinople, and in the collective protection of the Suez canal. Various

such a profusion of apologies, it has thrown such a quantity of diplomatic dust in the eyes of the European powers that the Sultan is forced to make the movement to content himself with protesting. As soon as John Bull has been detected in this theft and the world joins in the laugh and chaff over him, Turkey will probably be compelled to argue that when he gets away with his booty, So the chances of an Anglo-Turkish war are not so remote as they seem.

**THE SITUATION.**

Serious Russian Intrigues Believed to Interfere with the Egyptian Question.

It was reported in the House of Commons, writes a London correspondent of the New York Sun, that Russia had surrendered an instant of the Turkish war in order to enable the Sultan to send an expedition to Egypt. Questioned, however, as to the subject, Sir Charles Dilke states that the government have heard a loan on the security of England's honor, but no information that the Russian government had taken any steps of the nature referred to. The Duke of Wellington, of course, is no one to whom there is some foundation for believing in the existence of serious Russian intrigues in connection with the Egyptian question. Whether the French are in favor of non-intervention by the English, still it will be difficult for that nation to stand on one side and all the fighting done in Egypt by the English and Americans be not in their favor. The French are hesitating, afraid lest by the British force of war, they will be compelled to make a confederation which would spread from Tunis and Algeria. Tripoli would certainly rise, and from the shores of the Atlantic in Morocco to the Persian gulf the Arabs of the desert would be in active campaign. Moreover, Arabi has assured the French government that so long as they do not take part against him the Suez canal will be respected, and in M. de Lesseps' words, "Arabi is no longer a man to be reckoned with." There is some foundation for believing in the existence of serious Russian intrigues in connection with the Egyptian question. Whether the French are in favor of non-intervention by the English, still it will be difficult for that nation to stand on one side and all the fighting done in Egypt by the English and Americans be not in their favor. 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